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MEAT vs. RICE—Part III.

BY SAMUEL GOMPERS AND HERMAN GUTSTADT.
(Introduction and Appendices by Asiatic Exclusion League.)

The LABOR CLARION in this issue presents the third installment of the interesting and instructive story of "Meat vs. Rice," by Samuel Gompers and Herman Gutstadt. The two previous articles appeared in the issues of June 5 and June 12. The first article is almost exclusively historical, while the second paper of the series deals with Chinese labor in California and the social habits of the Asiatics. The article in this week's issue raises the question: "Have Asiatics Any Morals?" and also touches upon the opium habit and Oriental trade. The fourth and last article of the series will appear next week. Perhaps no more interesting and comprehensive document has ever been printed on the question of Asiatic exclusion than "Meat vs. Rice," and readers who are interested in the subject should follow the series to its conclusion:

HAVE ASIATICS ANY MORALS?

Sixty years' contact with the Chinese, twenty-five years' experience with the Japanese and two or three years' acquaintance with Hindus should be sufficient to convince any ordinarily intelligent person that they have no standard of morals by which a Caucasian may judge them. A reference to the report previously quoted sheds considerable light upon the subject:

"It is a less difficult problem to ascertain the number of Chinese women and children in Chinatown than it is to give with accuracy the male population. First, because they are at present comparatively few in numbers; and second, because they can nearly always be found in the localities which they inhabit. This investigation has shown, however, that whatever may be the domestic family relations of the Chinese empire, here the relations of the sexes are chiefly so ordered as to provide for the gratification of the animal proclivities alone, with whatever result may chance to follow in the outcome of procreation. There are apparently few families living as such, with legitimate children. In most instances the wives are kept in a state of seclusion, carefully guarded and watched, as though eternal vigilance on the part of their husband is the price of their virtue. Wherever there are families belonging to the better class of Chinese, the women are guarded and secluded in the most careful manner. Wherever the sex has been found in the pursuance of this investigation under other conditions, with some few exceptions, the rule seems to be that they are here in a state of concubinage merely to administer to the animal passions of the other sex, with such perpetuation of the race as may be a resultant consequence, or else to follow the admitted calling of the prostitute, generally of the lowest possible grade, with all the wretchedness of life and consequence which the name implies. That this is not mere idle assertion, the following statement of the number of women and children found in Chinatown in the course of this investigation, and which includes probably nearly everyone living in that locality, will, we trust, sufficiently demonstrate:

"Living as families, women 57, children 59. Herded together with apparent indiscriminate parental relations and no family classification—women 761, children 576. Professional women and children living together—women 567, children 87.

"Such were the relation of the sexes as discovered by the investigators. No well-defined family relations were discovered other than as shown, while the next classification seemed to be a middle stratum between family life and prostitution, partaking in some measure of each, if such a condition of things can be possible.

"The most revolting feature of all, however, is found in the fact that there is so large a number of children growing up as the associates, and perhaps proteges, of the professional prostitutes. In one house

alone, in Sullivan's alley, your committee found the inmates to be 19 professional women and 16 children. In the localities inhabited largely by professionals, women and children who apparently occupy this intermediate family relationship already alluded to, live in adjoining apartments and intermingle freely, leading to the conclusion that prostitution is a recognized and not immoral calling with the race, and that it is impossible to tell by a survey of their domestic customs where the family relationship leaves off and prostitution begins." (Appendix Municipal Report, 1885; page 168.)

The committee then submitted a report of the effects of this disgusting life upon the boys growing up in the community. Attention was called to evidence elicited by the Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the Chinese question in 1877, and the testimony of Rev. Otis Gibson, who had lived in China, was given at length, which treated in general upon the slavery of the women. Alfred Clarke, clerk of the Police Department, confirmed the testimony of Mr. Gibson. Mr. Clarke submitted originals and translations of contracts with women for the sale of their bodies; one case naming four years for \$630; another, four and one-half years, \$530.

For further details of this heinous traffic we refer to the report of the special committee of the Supervisors, page 162, appendix of the Municipal Report of San Francisco, 1884-85. In corroboration of the statements submitted from said report we annex the headings of some of the testimony to be found in a report of the grand jury of the City of San Francisco during the first three months of 1901. Miss Margaret Lake, of the Chinese mission, testified to conditions as depicted in the Municipal Report. A slave girl testified as to the manner in which she was sold (\$2750 was paid for her). She had married since her rescue by Miss Lake and her husband had been shot by highlanders.

Another girl testified that her mother had sold her for about \$400. She saw the money paid and the bill receipted. Miss Donaldine Cameron testified to the conditions of this slavery coming under her personal observation and spoke of the difficulties encountered by the mission in rescuing these poor creatures.

The foregoing represents but a minor and by far the most innocent part of the testimony taken by legislators, supervisors and grand juries, but it proves beyond controversion that in spite of their (Chinese) residence in the United States for half a century there has been no improvement in their moral or social conduct. As for the testimony of several physicians of high standing presented before the special committee of the Board of Supervisors, 1885, as to the gruesome results to thousands of boys, ranging from 8 to 15 years of age, from their intercourse with Chinese females, is so unspeakably vile, so horribly disgusting in its details, and so utterly degrading that its publication can only be excused in official reports, and then only for the purpose of educating the public as to the evils of Asiatic immigration.

THE OPIUM HABIT.

There are so many phases of the Asiatic question that it is almost impossible to treat them fully within the limits of an ordinary report. One of the most far-reaching and destructive of the vices transplanted by the Chinese to American soil is that of the use of opium.

The stranger in San Francisco is often struck with a type of humanity seldom seen elsewhere unless in the vicinity of Chinese quarters in Boston and New York or other large Chinese centers. Passing through the upper end of Kearny street, in the vicinity of San Francisco's Chinatown, after nightfall one may see a number of what were once men and women, but are now but mental and physical wrecks of humanity. Gaunt and emaciated, with a death-like skin hanging loosely over their frames, eyes deep sunk in their cavities furtively glancing from side to side as if constantly in dread of apprehension, their features distorted, in shabby, scant and disordered attire, they slink along the streets like hunted animals. They are seldom seen in open day, but are always waiting for the protection of the darkness of night. Who and what are these beings, and why are they seen so frequently in San Francisco, one of nature's most favored cities? To the street gamins they are objects of derision and ridicule, to those who are parents of children they are objects of dread and pity. Some time in the past these poor, miserable and degraded wrecks were the beloved children of fond parents, who perhaps builded upon their bright prospects, but are now hopelessly lost forever. They have become what is known in the parlance of the street as "dope heads"—opium fiends in the ordinary language. In some manner, by some wily method they were induced by Chinese to use the drug. Time was when little girls no older than twelve years were found in Chinese laundries under the influence of opium. What other crimes were committed in these dark and fetid places when these little innocent victims of the Chinaman's wiles were under the influence of the drug are almost too horrid to imagine. The police have, in the past years, largely broken up these laundry opium joints, but there are hundreds, aye, thousands, of our American boys and girls who have acquired this deadly habit and are doomed, hopelessly doomed, beyond a shadow of redemption.

It was fervently hoped, but alas how futilely, that the "great fire" having destroyed these joints, formerly existing in Chinatown, that it would be easy to prevent their revival. At this time—June 1, 1908—San Francisco stands horrified at the disclosures made by the State Board of Pharmacy in its efforts to prevent the illicit and illegal sale of opium. Young girls of good family have been found smoking opium and it is stated upon the best of authority that ladies, who can ride in their own automobiles, are the best customers of those engaged in the unholy traffic. And this soul-destroying vice may be traced directly to the presence of Asiatics among us.

It may be argued that this is more or less a matter of police regulation and that the vice can be extirpated if so the people choose, but is it right or just to knowingly expose our children or the children of our neighbors to such dangerous contamination, even though it be indirectly? Knowing these conditions, it seems beyond reason to remain indifferent to an evil so entirely destructive of our domestic ideals. Let us remove the cause and the disease may heal itself.

Are the Asiatic coolies so absolutely sacred to us that we would willingly sacrifice everything near

(Continued on Page 6)

THE LIABILITY OF EMPLOYERS.

BY G. FRANK THOMAS.

Mr. G. Frank Thomas, of Western Maryland College, delivered a notable oration on "Employers' Liability" in a recent competition held before the Oratorical Association of Maryland Colleges. The competitors were representatives of Western Maryland, St. John's, Maryland Agricultural and Washington colleges. Mr. Thomas carried off the honors for his Alma Mater by his worthy effort. The full text of his address was as follows:

Every humane citizen notes with horror the misery and suffering brought upon laborers by the numerous and oftentimes fatal accidents throughout our country. How to alleviate this suffering is a problem which the American people should consider and solve.

These accidents are to a great extent the result of our industrial conditions. They have come with the factory and the railroad. Within two generations the girl has left her spinning-wheel, the shoemaker his last, the artisan his small shop—all have crowded into the factory to guide its dangerous machinery. The rush of building construction, the congestion in crowded shops and the hurried activity of our business life have multiplied injury and disease.

Last year on our railroads nearly 5,000 employees were killed and 76,000 injured. In our mines 12,000 people lose their lives annually; 536,165 workmen are killed and disabled every year in our industrial world. Think of it! Every minute, night and day, one life is sacrificed to our record-breaking progress. War is horrible, but do you know that more people were killed by machinery in the last four years of peace than by rifles and cannon in the four years of the Civil War? More lives are lost on our railroads and in our mines and factories every year than in the battles of the entire Russo-Japanese War. These are astounding and heartrending facts.

How do the disabled men and the widows support themselves? At the best they must live dependent lives. The crippled laborer and his wife are often compelled to separate. The widow must further break her already grief-stricken home by placing her children in an asylum. Go to the charity worker. He will tell you that 50 per cent of the dependent families are made so by accidents. Go into the surgical wards of any of our large hospitals. Stop and listen to the story of that man with a lost limb—how his family is destitute and how after his wound heals he will not be able to sustain even himself. This is a travesty on our boasted civilization.

Surely, we are not too busy serving Mammon to turn our attention to these conditions. This suffering is due to the inadequacy of our Employers' Liability law. The present law was formulated a hundred years ago. Then the artisan worked in a small shop on a single job, with his own tools, and by the side of men whose capacities he knew and on whom he could keep an eye. Under these conditions the doctrine that the workman should assume the risks of trade was equitable. But since then the shops have been transformed into vast industrial enterprises, carried on largely by machinery. The loosening of a screw in the engine-room, the slipping of a belt on a power wheel carry injury and death to a hundred unsuspecting workmen in remote parts of the factory. The laborer has become a mere cog in the great mill of industry. He is absolutely helpless to protect himself. The industrial conditions have changed with kaleidoscopic rapidity, while the law has stood still. We are applying the law of the shop to the factory, that of the stage coach to the railroad. The law is, therefore, inadequate and unjust, because it has not kept pace with changing conditions.

According to the common law, which applies throughout the United States, the employee, in order to receive compensation, must prove that the accident was caused by the negligence of the employer. If he is working in a dangerous trade, if his fellow-workmen are careless, if the machinery is defective,

and an accident results from any or all of these causes the workman receives nothing whatever from the industry. "No man," says the law, "need pay for damage he has not done." We know that many of the accidents are due not at all to the negligence of the employer, but to the risks of trade. You have seen men swarming over skeletons of towering structures. Here throughout the working hours the life of the workman hangs in the balance. A misstep or a slight error in balancing may at any moment send him to death and his family to grief, poverty and destitution. When you enter a railway train and think of an accident you involuntarily shudder. The probability of your being injured is one to a million, while that of the engineer just ahead is one to nine. In some trades as high as 80 per cent of the deaths are due to tuberculosis. These are some of the many risks of trade, and, of course, under the present law injuries and deaths caused by them are irrelevant for action in the courts. The startling fact is that the law applies to only 10 per cent of the injured and killed. The remaining 90 per cent work just as faithfully and are in just as great need. Their heroism and energy have added to the comforts and welfare of society, and yet the law permits us, like the Gaelic chief, to hurl the sword into the already unequal scale and cry "Woe to the vanquished."

The countries of Europe have abolished their antiquated laws and adopted what is termed Workman's Universal Compensation. This law gives the right of support in practically every case of injury. In England the employer must indemnify anyone receiving an injury while in his service. Germany has adopted Workman's Insurance. This law, which may be taken as the type on the Continent, provides for three kinds of industrial insurance—against sickness, against old age and against accident. For insurance against sickness the employer contributes one-third and the employee two-thirds; against old age the employer and employee contribute equally, and against accident the employer contributes all.

The first action our country took in this matter was in June, 1906, when Congress passed a law to apply to interstate commerce. By a decision of five to four this law, however, has since been declared unconstitutional. On April 9 Congress again passed a law which it is thought will stand the test of the Constitution. This law, however, will apply only to railroads engaged in interstate commerce. We may not transplant the European system, but by an extension of national legislation, by a new construction of the Constitution or by the action of State Legislatures workmen's universal compensation in some form must come.

Such legislation, in the first place, is justice to the employer. The purpose of the law is not to take the burden from the poor workman and load it upon the rich employer, thereby ruining business, but to transfer it from the employee through the employer to the consumer. If the owners of a steel mill are compelled to compensate an injured workman the corporation recompenses itself by a slight increase in the price of steel. The law is merely a legal device for distributing among all who benefit by an industry a loss necessarily incident to that industry. The employer becomes the agent of society. Therefore, though the burden will at the moment fall upon him, it will ultimately be assumed, as it ought to be, by the general public.

This law will also be just to the employee. As has been shown, our present law for compensating injured workmen is neither just nor human. Ninety per cent of the injured workmen must bear the financial burdens thrust upon them by the exigencies of their daily occupations. The workman has given himself, and the family its father, for the benefit of society. Should not society, then, recompense the injured workman and the helpless family? The public, for whose benefit all industries are carried on, ultimately pay for the wear and tear of machinery. Is there any logical reason why it should not pay for the

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human machinery? The workman's health, body and intellect are his capital which he has invested in the industry; therefore, a fund for insurance against sickness, accident and old age should be a normal item in the expense of production. But we hear someone say that our charitable organizations care for the disabled. Yes, so they do. They also care for the idler and the vagabond. What the laborer wants is not charity, but justice. Shall the stigma of the detested tramp become the recompense of the unfortunate toiler? The nation pensions its disabled soldiers and their families. Why should not industry care for the hundreds of thousands of laborers and millions of dependent widows and orphans? Be careful that we do not make the works of peace more horrible than war itself. Reason and sentiment alike declare in favor of workman's universal compensation.

Many and great will be the benefits of this law.

Give us this law and there will be fewer accidents. The employer will see that it is no longer more profitable to kill men than to provide means for preventing accidents. "Necessity is the mother of invention." Make it necessary to the life of an industry to provide for the welfare of its workmen and immediately the genius of the inventor will turn to the saving of human life. At present our industry is a Moloch in its sacrifice of life. Our notorious lists of accidents are a disgrace to our boasted civilization, and the more shameful because many of them are preventable. Do you know that our railways, in proportion to the number employed, injured four times as many as those of England and twenty times as many as those of Germany? Our industries lead the world in the injured and death list. Why is this, do you ask? In the countries of Europe Workman's Universal Compensation is in force. In Germany, since the passage of this act, the number of injured and killed has been reduced one-half. The means of prevention is within our grasp and still we carelessly and wantonly sacrifice human life.

Enact workman's compensation and the health conditions of the laborer will be improved. That sanitary conditions are bad is without dispute. In the foul air, impure water and dampness of the mine and factory lurk the dreaded tuberculosis, pneumonia and typhoid fever. The deadly clutches of these diseases fasten upon thousands of laborers. Place the sickness of the employes in the expense column, and the preventable diseases will be prevented. Where this law is in force the employers, ever ready to reduce expense, have their own inspectors, who are held strictly accountable for every disease. Realizing the effectiveness of immediate and skilled attention, they have established emergency hospitals. Under this law the employer is compelled to recognize the importance of human life.

Place this law upon our statute books, and the worth of the laborer will be recognized. No longer will we say to the workman who holds up his bleeding stump, once his strong right arm, "I have nothing for you," or to the weeping widow whose husband lies in her back parlor a mangled corpse, "Go get thee to a workhouse." No, we shall have realized that the laborer as well as the capitalist, is a promoter of the general welfare. By the prevention of accidents and the improvement of sanitary conditions man assumes his true dignity and greatness. Noralis says: "There is but one temple in the world, and that is the body of man. We touch heaven when we lay our hands upon a human body." To-day our country is deluged with pamphlets treating of the disease of stock and the pests of plants. We make everything more sacred than human life. With the enactment of this law the laborer will step forth as a man, made in the image of his Creator.

Twentieth century progress requires that the common law give place to workman's universal compensation. By the enactment of this law the dignity of the laborer will be recognized; thrift and energy rewarded and encouraged; thousands of heroic toilers saved to their families, and millions of helpless

widows and orphans cared for. Its purpose is not to abolish a Congo atrocity nor prevent a war, in the indefinite future, but to assuage suffering and lessen hardships endured this very minute by a great host of American people. This law is not a mere fantastic dream of the imagination. Wherever it has been tried its worth and efficiency have been proved. Nor is the possibility of its enactment in this country vain. The spirit of this reform is upon us. Congress is discussing it, legislatures are investigating it, laborers and business men are beckoning it on. The people of America should at once repeal the antiquated law and permit no legal technicality to stand in the way of justice to the laborer. Our religion, our patriotism, our love of justice demand that workman's universal compensation shall be written upon our statute books. Then, and not until then, will our government be what every true republic should be—the protector and source of happiness to all.

CHURCH AND LABOR.

VI. Preacher-Labor Leaders.

BY REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

Encouraging and hopeful is the fact that ministers of the gospel are giving considerable attention to the labor problem. A candid study of the whole situation will surely make more friends and influential ones, too, of these ministers. They will soon voice the needs of the people in a new way. But it is a fine thing to note that labor leaders, particularly in England, Scotland and Wales, are giving close attention to the distinctively spiritual interests of the people. Indeed, many of them received their training as public speakers in the church. They caught there the larger vision which gave them a glimpse of the fuller life which God intended all of His children to enjoy.

Coming into the labor movement, they carried into it this spirit and hope, with the result that these men have become doubly powerful and triply useful. They understand more of the deeper needs of mankind. They know that man does not live by bread alone, although they are not a whit behind others in fighting to secure more bread. But they are demanding more than bread. They are demanding life. This insistence makes them none the less effective in other directions, and it gives them a better standing in the eyes of the whole community. Well-rounded is their appeal, both to employers and employees.

It is to be regretted that the proportion of this type of leaders is not so great in America as it is abroad. There are many such in Canada. There are few in the United States. Not that there are not as many Christian men in the labor movement in this country as there are abroad—there are probably many more. But the labor leader who is at the same time a lay-preacher is not so much in evidence. There is no reason why there should not be many more of them. Possibly the church is to blame for not encouraging such leaders. I'd like to see a volunteer service on the part of the strong Christian men in the labor movement who have the gift of speech and who would preach both economic and religious truth. There would be no contradiction in such preaching, and many of them could do it better than some preachers. Such preaching would raise the standard of leadership for the good of the entire movement, to say nothing about the service that will be rendered the individual man in the rank and file.

A band of preacher-labor leaders—this will some day become more than a dream. Not men who will be bound by narrow creeds, but those who will teach the intensely human gospel which Christ Himself preached—that gospel which is at the same time so divine.

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PETITIONS TO CONGRESS.

We print herewith a summary of various petitions sent to the first session of the Sixtieth Congress, requesting action in the matter of the exclusion of Asiatic laborers from American territory. There is a feeling of sublime satisfaction in the minds of hundreds of thousands of American citizens that the right of protest and petition is always reserved to them. If those persons who repeatedly sign petitions of this character were acquainted with the fact that their messages are usually received and disposed of in pretty much the same manner as so much second-class mail matter, they would in all probability modify their estimate of the high privilege they enjoy.

"Against the extension of naturalization laws and the restriction or exclusion of Asiatics, the following petitions were presented:

"Mr. Needham—California State Federation of Labor, against importation of Asiatics.

"Senator Perkins—California State Federation of Labor, against importation of Asiatics.

"Mr. Hayes—Citizens of California, against extension of naturalization and for exclusion of all Asiatics. Also petition of Asiatics Exclusion League of North America for the immediate passage of an Asiatic exclusion law.

"Mr. Sulzer—Petition of citizens of New York, against extension of naturalization to Asiatics.

"Mr. Hayes—California State Federation of Labor, for legislation excluding all Asiatics.

"Senator Platt—Memorial of Charles W. Lisle of Brooklyn, remonstrating against extension of naturalization.

"Senator Crane—Asiatic Exclusion League of North America (Seattle), for legislation excluding Asiatics from the United States and insular possessions.

"Mr. Burton L. French of Idaho delivered an elaborate speech upon the necessity of Asiatic exclusion, introducing a bill (H. R. 18790) for that purpose.

"Mr. Hayes—P. E. Holderness and 74 other citizens of San Jose, Cal., in favor of exclusion of Asiatic laborers, and against the extension of naturalization to those here.

"Mr. Hayes—G. K. Edwards and 65 other citizens of San Jose, Cal., asking for an Oriental exclusion act, and protesting against the extension of naturalization.

"Mr. Hayes—C. R. McDonald and 60 others of San Jose, Cal. (same as above.)

"Mr. Cook—Jr. O. U. A. M. of Philadelphia, for restriction of immigration.

"Mr. Foulkrod—Jr. O. U. A. M. (as above).

"Mr. Hayes—Bruce L. Benningham and 75 others of San Jose, Cal. for oriental exclusion act, etc.

"Mr. Hayes—J. M. Stevens and 29 others (as above).

"Mr. Kahn—Asiatic Exclusion League of North America (California) for exclusion of Asiatics.

"Mr. Ryan—The same.

"Mr. Graham—The same.

"Senator Platt—Sundry citizens of New York and from the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers of Watertown, N. Y., for legislation excluding Asiatics.

"Mr. Caldwell—Stanton (Ill.) Trades Council, for exclusion of Asiatics.

"Senator Platt—S. N. Parks of Oneonto, N. Y. for exclusion of Asiatics.

"Mr. Goulden—Citizens of New York City, against extending the right of naturalization.

"Mr. Thistlewood—Duquoin (Ill.) Central Labor Union for an exclusion law against Asiatics.

"Senator Hopkins—Trades and Labor Assembly of Decatur, Ill., against extension of naturalization.

"Mr. Hayes—A. E. Yoell and others against the extension of naturalization.

"Mr. McKinley of Illinois—Trades and Labor Assembly of Decatur, Ill., against extension of naturalization and for stricter exclusion laws.

"The Speaker—Trades and Labor Council of Danville, Ill., against extension of naturalization and the restriction of Asiatic immigration.

"Mr. Stephens of Texas—Amarillo Assembly, A. F. of L., against extension of naturalization and against Asiatic immigration.

"Senator Gallinger—Central Labor Union of Berlin, N. H., against extension of naturalization.

"Mr. Rainey—Duquoin (Ill.) Central Labor Union, favoring restriction of immigration.

"Senator Hopkins—Cigarmakers of Monmouth, Ill., against extension of naturalization.

"Senator Burnham—Central Labor Union of Berlin, Ill. (same as above).

"Mr. Riordan—Arnold B. McStay, for enactment of a more stringent immigration law and against extension of rights of naturalization.

"Senator Hopkins—Sundry citizens of Bellville, Ill., against extension of naturalization, also a memorial of the Bellville Trades and Labor Assembly for the same purpose.

"Mr. Roberts—Lynn Central Labor Council, against extension of naturalization and for exclusion of all Asiatic laborers.

"Senator Platt—Sundry citizens of Cedarhurst, Far Rockaway, Inwood and Lawrence, N. Y., for legislation to restrict immigration of Asiatics.

"Senator Wetmore—Central Labor Union of Newport, R. I., for legislation to prevent immigration of Asiatics.

"Senator Hopkins—Sundry citizens of Mattoon, Ill., against extension of naturalization.

"Mr. Granger—Woonsocket Central Labor Union, against extension of naturalization and for a more stringent immigration law.

"Mr. Kustermann—Trades and Labor Council, of Appleton, Wis. (same as above).

"Mr. Murdock—Kansas State Federation of Labor (as above).

"Mr. Overstreet—Clarence Gaumer, exclusion law against all Asiatics and against extension of naturalization.

"Mr. Smith of Michigan—Central Trades Council of Bay City, Mich. (as above).

"Senator McCumber for Senator Hansborough—Local 12,018, A. F. of L. (as above).

"Senator Hopkins—Sundry citizens of Granite, Ill. (as above).

"Senator Burnham—Central Labor Union, Nashua, N. H. (as above).

"Senator Dick—Sundry citizens of Mansfield, and Salem, Ohio (as above).

"Mr. Davis of Minnesota—Stoneware Potters Union of Red Wing, Minn. (as above).

"Senator Gallinger—Central Labor Union of Conrad, N. H. (as above).

"Senator La Follette—Sundry citizens of La Cross and Appleton, Wis. (as above).

"Senator Stephenson for Mr. La Follette—Central Labor Union of Sheboygan, Wis. (as above).

"Mr. Bates—Central Labor Union, Erie, Pa. (as above).

"Mr. Lindsay—James P. Boyle (as above).

"Against further restriction of immigration we find the following:

"Mr. Keliher—Jewish Congregation of Boston, against educational test.

"Mr. Keliher—Mr. Altshuler against educational tests and other restrictive immigration amendments.

"Mr. Allen—Jacob Rosenberg and 137 others of the Jewish faith, against the Latimer-Burnett immigration bill.

"Mr. Keliher—Jewish Society and individuals against educational test, increase in head tax or limiting number of immigrants to arrive in one year, or money-in-the-pocket tests.

"Mr. Keliher—Jewish societies of Boston, against restriction of immigration amendments.

"Mr. Bates—Sacred Heart Society of Pennsylvania, against further restriction of immigration.

(Continued on page 5)



Chas. Lyons
London Tailor

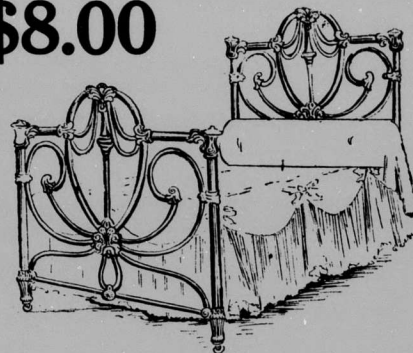
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ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

The Executive Board of the Asiatic Exclusion League met on Saturday, June 20, 1908, and was called to order by the Secretary at 8:10 p. m. J. O. Walsh was elected temporary chairman.

ROLL CALL AND MINUTES.—On roll call absentees were noted. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

COMMUNICATIONS.—From the Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill., acknowledging receipt of data and asking information relative to immigration of Asiatics from a racial, economic and political point of view. From Quarry Workers' International Union of North America, thanking the League for literature furnished, pledging support, and asking information as to the attitude of Congressman Foster of Vermont relative to the immigration bill. From Hon. E. A. Hayes, expressing regret at being unable to address the meeting of the League on the 14th inst., on account of absence from the State, and further stating that he would be pleased to address some future meeting. From the International Association of Fur Workers of United States and Canada, acknowledging receipt of League's literature, and offering to publish matter relative to exclusion. From Mr. C. E. Kenny, Los Angeles, submitting data as to the condition of Japanese in that vicinity. From the Academy of Notre Dame, Newport, Ky., thanking the League for past attentions, and asking for extra publications on the subject of Asiatic exclusion. The following telegram was received and ordered spread in full upon the record:

CHICAGO, ILL., June 19, 1908.

O. A. TVEITMOE.—"Fought hard for Asiatic exclusion plank but lost in committee.

"HENRY A. MELVIN."

BILLS.

Stenographer, salary\$15 00
Jas. D. Grahame, salary 20 00
A. E. Yoell, salary 35 00
Postage, telegram to Chicago, magazines for the month, Wells Fargo express 10 20

SECRETARY'S REPORT.—The Secretary reported all routine work attended to; writing of a special letter to all labor editors throughout the country asking that attention be given to the publication of matter bearing on subject of exclusion, and sending of a number of resolutions on the exclusion question to national and international conventions of recent date; further, that word had been received from Mr. Miskel, delegate to the League, that the Marble Workers' international organization adopted resolutions and ordered same sent to the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

NEW BUSINESS.—The Secretary was directed to send a letter of commendation to the Santa Clara County League for the good work being done and the keen interest shown by the members in the work of exclusion.

The report of the San Francisco League, under the caption of "Refutation of Facts," as submitted to the North American League at Seattle, was referred to the Committee on Publicity and Statistics, with instructions that the committee report at the next meeting as to the cost of publishing the same in pamphlet form.

The Secretary read a number of editorials from papers throughout the country, giving expressions to the necessity of restricting Asiatic immigration. Receipts for the week were as follows:

Iron Molders, No. 164\$ 6 50
Blacksmiths, No. 316 3 00
E. C. Rouse 1 00
Janitors 1 50
Coopers, No. 65 6 30
Federated Trades of San Jose 6 50
San Francisco Typographical Union, No. 21.. 23 05
Theatrical Employees, No. 107, of Oakland.... 75
Bookbinders, No. 31 2 10

Respectfully submitted,

A. E. YOELL, Secretary-Treasurer.

A DAMNABLE PLOT.

There probably is no city in the United States in which the working people are so interested at the present time as Los Angeles. Situated in the extreme southwestern part of the country, hundreds of miles from the nearest large city and thousands of miles from the great cities of the East, it has been selected by the enemies of labor as the field on which to fight the first battle in the present campaign to crush unionism inaugurated by the National Association of Manufacturers.

The union-wreckers of Los Angeles have raised \$100,000 as a war fund. Not only that but they are pursuing a policy, the inhumanity of which, stands unparalleled in the history of the Pacific Coast.

Notwithstanding the fact that the streets of Los Angeles are thronged with destitute men, that there are more than fifteen thousand persons seeking employment, and that religious and other organizations have established soup kitchens to feed the hungry, the country is being flooded with literature urging mechanics of all trades to come to this city, with the utmost disregard of truth, statements are made that plenty of work can be obtained in Southern California at high wages. As a result every incoming train is crowded with working men.

Believing that if the city is overcrowded with workmen and women the fight for existence will be so bitter that the unions will be disrupted, the Citizens' Alliance and Los Angeles Times continue their damnable work. It matters not to them that thousands will be forced to the verge of starvation and to undergo severe suffering, so long as the desired result is accomplished.

But they will not succeed. The working men and women of Los Angeles are determined to fight to the last ditch in defense of their unions. The American Federation of Labor is making special efforts to protect the working people of this city. Experienced organizers are on the ground, and more are to come. The union-wreckers will eventually learn that American men and women can not be reduced to the level of Chinese and Japanese.

ARTHUR A. HAY,

Organizer American Federation of Labor.

Tody—Jennie tells me young Woodby proposed to her last night. Viola—I don't think I know him. Is he well off? Tody—He certainly is. She refused him.—*London Tit-Bits.*

Nell—A girl shouldn't marry a man till she knows all about him. Belle—Good gracious! If she knew all about him she wouldn't want to marry him.—*Philadelphia Record.*

PETITIONS TO CONGRESS.

(Continued from page 4)

"Mr. Kusterman—Young Friends Lodge, (as above).

"Mr. Bates—Society of Holy Mother, Erie, Pa. (as above).

"Mr. Bates—St. Joseph's Branch, Polish Union, against further restriction of immigration.

"Mr. Nye—Minneapolis City Lodge No. 63 (as above).

"Mr. Overstreet—Indianapolis Hebrew Congregation (as above).

"Mr. Bates—Moanszko Dramatic Society of Erie, Pa. (as above).

"Mr. Bates—Sharpshooters Association of Erie, Pa. (as above).

"Mr. Burton—Jewish Society (as above).

"Mr. Howell of Utah—Jewish Society (as above).

"Senator Beveridge—Director of Hebrew Congregation of Indianapolis, against any restriction legislation.

"Mr. Achison—E. W. Thwing, for admission of a limited number of Chinese for Hawaii's especial need.

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L. J. Borck, 421 Haight St.
John J. O'Connor, 132 Van Ness Ave.
L. Lubin, 2425 Mission St.
H. Cohen, 828 1/2 Devisadero St.
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McDonald & Collett, 18th and Mission Sts.
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H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.
M. Baum, 935 Valencia St.
Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore St., 731 Van Ness Ave. and 771 Market St.
W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission St.
A. H. Behm, 3030 24th St.
Jussaitiss & Kainen, 923 Buchanan St.
Joe Fass, 2977 Mission St.
Martin Bros., Market St.
H. Cunningham, 2665 Mission St.
Asher Bros., 1150 Market St.
Imperial Clothiers, 2696 Mission St.
A. Ranwick, 2328 Mission St.
I. Dresner, 1188 McAllister St.
Singer & Co., 470 McAllister St.
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MEAT VS. RICE. (Continued from page 1)

and dear to us to retain their good-will and favor?
ORIENTAL TRADE.

Considering that the main objection against Asiatic exclusion emanates from the commercial interests of the United States it may be well to remember that the balance of trade has thus far been in favor of the Orient—only for a year, or two, during the Russo-Japanese war, did our exports to Japan exceed the imports from that country. We may dismiss that bugaboo which has only been invoked to scare the worshippers of the "full dinner pail."

There is not the slightest danger of any trade interruption. Our trade with China has constantly increased, in spite of our restriction policy and in spite of the so-called boycott engineered and fostered by the Japanese assisted by Asiatic-loving Americans. A decrease in our Asiatic population will reduce the imports of foodstuff and clothing used by them (which would be a benefit), but will have no effect whatever upon the importation of teas and silks (which is not an unmixed blessing). The Chinese and Japanese are acute merchants (especially the Chinese), and will certainly buy wherever they can buy cheapest, and if they find trading with us a source of profit to they they will continue to do so, irrespective of restriction or exclusion.

But assuming that the Orientals, in resentment, would refuse to trade with us, is the retention of trade relations—the interest of the few—so important that we can afford to sacrifice the many—our own flesh and blood—upon its altar? Are the hundreds of thousands of our citizens to be deprived of employment to make room for Asiatic coolies and the standard of living of our entire laboring class to be reduced to meet their murderous competition? Is our civilization, our code of morals and social status to be exposed to the contaminating influence heretofore mentioned, in order to sell a few more barrels of flour or other cereals? Asia will never be a large consumer of our manufactures, for just as soon as a sufficient demand for them is manifested they will be manufactured in Japan at a less cost than they can be manufactured elsewhere. Not only will the Orientals manufacture articles for home consumption but they will flood the American market with their surplus products, in fact, a visit to the appraisers' building in San Francisco will show the honest enquirer that the flood has already set in.

It is hardly to be credited that any American statesman will be found, who, in face of the indisputable facts before him, will be willing to jeopardize the welfare, not merely of our citizens, but of our very institutions for a mess of rank and bitter pottage.

OUR FIELDS AND ORCHARDS.

Much has been said recently, as in the past, of the necessity of having more Asiatics for the purpose of tilling the lands and harvesting the crops of California, and at the last convention of the fruit growers, that great champion of Asiatic immigration, Mr. John P. Irish, railroaded a memorial calling for a letting down of the exclusion bars. The earlier declarations of Mr. Irish upon this important question have estopped him from being a competent witness on behalf of his clients, and his utterances at this late day, when placed in comparison with those of gentlemen who were already eminent in California public life when Mr. Irish was a country editor in Iowa, exposes the fact that his conscience has been quieted by his interests.

The late Morris M. Estee in an address before the State Agricultural Society at Sacramento, said:

"I am satisfied that if in our orchards, vineyards, hopfields and grain fields our farmers, instead of hiring the thieving, irresponsible Chinamen (what would he say of the Japanese?) who like the locusts of Egypt, are eating out our substance, would give some encouragement to our boys, and by hiring them instead, that in a few years we would be rid in California of that curse to farmers and ranchmen, the irresponsible character of farm labor and have in its stead a far more valuable and intelligent class of

farm laborers. If this were done, then the question 'what shall we do with our boys,' would be answered."

Had the honorable and learned judge lived he would have been gratified to know that the ranchers and fruit growers are now exerting themselves to obtain white laborers, having become heartily tired of their experience with the much-lauded Asiatics.

Though much more could be said upon each phase of this great and burning question we have tried to touch upon all of them sufficiently to enable our readers to obtain reliable information on a subject that is yet barely understood east of the Rocky Mountains. It must be clear to every thinking man and woman that while there is hardly a single reason for the admission of Asiatics, there are hundreds of good and strong reasons for their absolute exclusion.

In view of these reasons we ask, nay, we expect, the undivided support of Americans, and those of American sentiment, in the great effort being made to have our nation from a similar fate that has befallen the islands of the Pacific now overrun with Asiatics.

As a fitting close to this document we submit the remarks made by one of the greatest of American statesmen, Hon. James G. Blaine, February 14, 1879, when a bill for restriction of Chinese immigration was before the United States Senate. Mr. Blaine said:

"Either the Anglo-Saxon race will possess the Pacific slope or the Mongolians will possess it. You give them the start today, with the keen thrust of necessity behind them, and with the inducements to come, while we are filling up the other portions of the continent, and it is inevitable, if not demonstrable, that they will occupy that space of the country between the Sierras and the Pacific.

"The immigrants that come to us from the Pacific isles, and from all parts of Europe, come here with the idea of the family as much engraven on their minds and hearts, and in customs and habits, as we ourselves have. The Asiatic cannot go on with our population and make a homogeneous element.

"I am opposed to the Chinese coming here. I am opposed to making them citizens. I am unalterably opposed to making them voters. There is not a peasant cottage inhabited by a Chinaman. There is not a hearthstone, in the sense we understand it, of an American home, or an English home, or an Irish, or German, or French home. There is not a domestic fireside in that sense; and yet you say it is entirely safe to sit down and permit them to fill up our country, or any part of it.

"Treat them like Christians say those who favor their immigration; yet I believe the Christian testimony is that the conversion of Chinese on that basis is a fearful failure; and that the demoralization of the white race is much more rapid by reason of the contact than is the salvation of the Chinese race. You cannot work a man who must have beef and bread, alongside of a man who can live on rice. In all such conflicts, and in all such struggles, the result is not to bring up the man who lives on rice to the beef-and-bread standard, but it is to bring down the beef-and-bread man to the rice standard.

"Slave labor degraded free labor. It took out its respectability, and put an odious cast upon it. It throttled the prosperity of a fine and fair portion of the United States in the South; and this Chinese, which is worse than slave labor, will throttle and impair the prosperity of a still finer and fairer section of the Union on the Pacific Coast.

"We have this day to choose whether we will have for the Pacific Coast the civilization of Christ or the civilization of Confucius."

At page 3 of Senate Document 136 (57th Congress, First Session), the table giving the class of labor, average wages, etc., of Chinese in California, compiled by John S. Enos, California State Labor Commissioner, 1883-86, is attacked as not being particularly reliable, because he described a condition existing some years previous. The author of that statement begs the question and betrays his ignorance of the whole matter. Subsequent reports of the California Bureau of Labor Statistics, especially that of Mr. Fitzgerald and the two reports of W. V. Stafford, confirm in every particular the statements made so many years ago. It is also a matter of record that the Department of Commerce and Labor has stamped with its approval the California reports which the advocates of Asiatic immigration scorn as unreliable.

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BOOKBINDERS' CONVENTION.

The eleventh convention of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders has adjourned.

The next convention will be held in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, the second week in June, 1910.

An effort to reduce the executive council in number was unsuccessful.

A proposition to elect the president and general secretary by referendum vote in the future was unfavorably reported and after considerable discussion the report was concurred in.

A resolution calling for government work to be done by citizens of this country was passed.

A resolution calling for a change of international headquarters was defeated, it being decided that New York was the most practicable location, as approximately 70 per cent of the membership was within 300 miles. A roll call was demanded and showed 95 in favor of present headquarters and 20 against.

In regard to the official *Journal* it was voted: That the subject-matter submitted for publication be under the strict censorship of the editors, subject to appeal to the executive council; that the financial statement be not printed in the *Journal* but on a special form to be sent to secretaries only; that the *Journal* be sent to apprentices admitted to membership or registered, but not to other apprentices.

Mr. Wm. B. Prescott, ex-President of the International Typographical Union, was introduced during the fourth day's session and spoke on the benefit of a course of instruction as now carried on by the Typographical Union Commission, of which he was a member. He said that owing to the specialized state of the crafts it was a great benefit to have this means of education. He stated that the bookbinders' craft was no exception, and that their trade and the steady employment of members would be enhanced by a general knowledge of all the branches.

The International officers were given authority to inspect the books of local unions.

A resolution to increase the death benefit was lost.

The resolution allowing two local unions each of less than fifty members and being in the same State to combine in electing a delegate was passed. It is necessary that the delegate so elected shall be a member of one of the locals. He has one vote for each local and his credentials must be certified to and sealed by both locals.

A resolution was passed amending Article VIII, Section 1, as follows: "That we shall have a special convention fund which shall be a fee of five cents per month per member of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, which shall be used as railroad fare for delegates to the convention."

A resolution to increase the salary of the president and general organizer to \$2,500 was turned down. It was considered a bad time to put such a proposition before the referendum.

It was voted to combine the office of secretary and treasurer and to pay the combined salary to the single official, or \$1,750 instead of \$1,500, as at present.

The following resolution was carried by a unanimous rising vote:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the eight-hour strike now being prosecuted by the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, be continued."

It was voted to reduce the assessment to 3 per cent on male members and to 1 per cent on female members, and this is expected to go to the referendum.

President Glockling's report was well received. It contained much of value and treated the different phases of the organization's activities during the past term in a comprehensive manner. Reference was made to the fact that the executive council had instructed the secretary and himself to devise a suitable label for use on blank books, this being a class of work not covered by the allied label. He

said that they had designed a label and that the registration of it in all States was now being carried on by Mr. Eugene C. Clifford of Chicago, a solicitor who had had experience in this work for other organizations.

Reference was also made to the good work of the *International Bookbinder*, the official journal of the organization. The value of the journal during the campaign for the eight-hour day is appreciated by the membership at large. It has furnished a means of exchanging views and discussing the problems confronting the organization and in that way has assisted wonderfully in bringing to bear a larger degree of understanding on the various matters to be decided.

The following officers of the International Union were elected:

President, Robert Glockling, Toronto, Canada; secretary-treasurer, James W. Dougherty, New York; first vice-president, Joseph Prout, New York; second vice-president, Rose Kelleher, San Francisco, Cal.; third vice-president, Lewis Stark, Washington, D. C.; statistician, Harry T. Kalb, Indianapolis, Ind.; members of the executive council, F. W. Terry, Akron, Ohio; W. C. Booth, San Francisco, Cal.; Harry Metzger, Philadelphia, Pa.; Joseph McManus, Boston, Mass.; S. Hartman, New York; T. V. Mullen, Albany, N. Y.; Annie Neary, Baltimore, Md.; Minnie Murphy, New York; A. P. Sovey, St. Louis, Mo.; Godfrey Rehan, Detroit, Mich.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and Secretaries office, 68 Haight street.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Directors held on June 23, President C. H. Cassasa presiding, Messrs Z. Graham, of Local No. 75, Des Moines, and G. W. Jewett, of Local No. 63, Bridgeport, Conn., were admitted to full membership, and Mr. S. Simonson, of Local No. 310, New York City, was admitted on transfer. The application for membership of Mr. F. W. Warnke was laid over one week. Messrs. G. J. Hayes, A. I. Newburg, W. A. Sabin and A. Stefanik were reinstated to membership in good standing.

Messrs. S. Davis and M. Davis have been suspended from membership in good standing on account of failure to comply with a decision of the Board of Directors.

Dues for the second quarter of 1908 (\$1.50) are now due, and are payable before July 1, to Mr. Arthur S. Morey, Financial Secretary, 68 Haight street. There are no death assessments to be paid with the dues for the second quarter.

Members that accept marching engagements and that are not engaged for the Labor Day parade, are requested to notify the Secretary of the fact, giving name, address and instrument played.

Messrs. J. L. Callaghan, A. L. Bangle, C. E. Dittmar, C. Goerlich, T. L. Ingram, E. W. Kent, W. Klein, O. Cortelazzi, C. A. McClure, E. L. Merritt, L. Newbauer, E. Nolting, G. F. Pacheco, W. H. Rice Jr., and A. L. Tilleman left on June 20 to fill a band engagement for the summer season at the Casino, Santa Cruz.

On account of Frank ("Texas") Young's assertion to friends that "Chris" Luppy, the energetic Sergeant-at-Arms of Local No. 6, has lately purchased a \$200.00 "doorg," the Sergeant-at-Arms is desirous of having it known that his noble-looking Great Dane has been obtained without the help of commissions on fines collected from members. While "Chris" is justly proud of his late acquisition, he considers it due to himself to dissipate any unfounded reports that may be prevalent amongst the membership.

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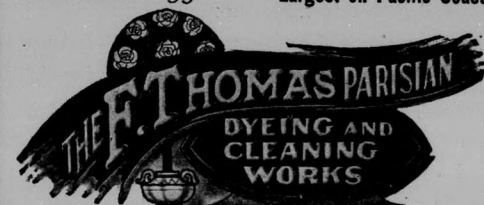
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Copy for advertisements will not be received after Tuesday for the current issue.

Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.



LABOR DAY PARADE.

When the unionists of Chicago decided last year that there should be no public parade, they placed a weapon in the hands of the organized enemies of our movement that was made good use of. The great demonstration by which the working people of that great city illustrated their loyalty to the principles of the movement and their determination and ability to enforce their legitimate demands was absent, and the occasion was availed of to cast contempt on the movement and to minimize its significance and power in the community.

Wherever the Labor Day parade has been dispensed with the same result has been produced. It is necessary that we keep constantly before the general public an object lesson of our numerical strength and of our collective power. No other occasion offers the same opportunity as does the public demonstration made on the day that is assigned by State law to the cause of labor.

San Francisco has always been distinguished by the ability and willingness of the men and women of organized labor to make the most of the opportunity offered through Labor Day. But that result has been due to the completeness of the arrangements made and the ample sufficiency of the time devoted to making them.

Upon the unions themselves, their officers and members must rest the obligation of making the demonstration of Labor Day in this city what it ought to be. Every union must show in that parade according to its membership, whether greater or less.

We urge the matter on the attention of the unions and their members thus early and earnestly because we know well from experience the vast amount of detail work that remains to be done. It is, of course, in the nature of many men to let matters drift. More than one union is liable to act as if it might do all the work necessary to be done in the smallest possible measure of time. We ask that that idea be cast aside. Living up to it to any extent may lose to San Francisco and its unions the opportunity that confronts them and cause them to lose the splendid reputation they enjoy among the unions of the different cities of the State of upholding the banner of labor in the manner and in the position it ought to be maintained in on Labor Day.

United and earnest work from now till Labor Day will no more than suffice for the great duty that confronts us all on the first Monday of next September.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

An opinion of great importance to labor has been handed down by Judge Seawell in the case of James vs. the Barbers' Union, which case was submitted upon written briefs which were also to apply to the cases of Tsouvas vs. the Cooks' Union.

Henry B. Lister, attorney for the Provision Trades Council and the local Joint Executive Board of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance, represented both defendants.

In sustaining the demurrer of the defendants to the complaint, Judge Seawell held that a labor union was not such an organization that it could be sued under its common name by serving the president and secretary, or any other officer. He decided that the code only allowed an unincorporated association to be so sued under its common name, when it was transacting business, and then it only applied to a money judgment.

Judge Seawell held that a labor union did not transact business; that it could not be made a defendant in an injunction suit without each and every member of the union being joined in the action, and being served with summons and complaint.

THE GREAT PROBLEM.

Dr. William B. Guthrie of the College of the City of New York, delivered an address recently on the "Religious Import of the Modern Labor Problem." Dr. Guthrie said:

"We live in an electrical age, but with all this progress we must take heed lest the nation go down as did nations of old. There is no problem today greater than the labor problem. These great bodies of laboring men, organized and unorganized, are gradually arousing a sentiment which in time will grow into a cult, almost a religion, and if the church and religion are to have their part in this movement the church must become a more universal influence in these organizations."

The speaker said that the industrial conditions of the present time prevented the laboring man from going to church, and he declared that after working for sixty hours all the week the man was too exhausted to go to church on Sunday. He also said that many men had to work on Sunday. He favored a law prohibiting Sunday labor absolutely. He declared if the laboring man would not or could not go to the church the church must go to the laboring man.

FACTORY INSPECTION.

The Bureau of Labor of the Department of Commerce and Labor has recently issued Bulletin No. 73, which gives in full the text of all the laws enacted up to the present year designed to regulate the employment of women and children. It also gives the laws relating to factory inspection and their bearing on the health and safety of employees.

The laws governing the employment of women and children and those regulating factory inspection are closely related, the increased employment of the former in recent years having led to the enactment of many special provisions designed to safeguard their health and safety. Both subjects are oftenest before the Legislatures of the various States, and legislative action from year to year gives evidence of the increasing demand for improved conditions in factory employment.

At various times all of the States and Territories have enacted laws regulating such employment, and during last year twenty-eight of them added to or modified their laws relating to this subject. In the matter of factory inspection and the health and safety of employees legislative action was taken in thirty-nine States and Territories. These include all States in which mining or manufacturing employs a considerable number of persons. In fourteen States new enactments touching upon this subject were written into the statutes.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Great Chorus Will Sing Songs of Patriotism in the Stadium.

The Fourth of July Committee appointed by Mayor Taylor for the purpose of making the Independence Day celebration in this city a memorable success has nearly completed its labors, and a fine program is already assured. From this time on the chief effort of the committee will be to interest the school children in the great chorus which is to sing patriotic songs on the morning of the Fourth under Miss Estelle Carpenter, in the stadium, Golden Gate Park. Every child who was in the great choir of 10,000 that welcomed the Atlantic fleet will remember the pleasure had on that occasion and will be anxious to help again. And every one who does so will be presented with a large American flag. It is also probable that special cars will be run.

As the schools have closed, much depends upon the parents and those having children with good voices are asked to see that they are at the Park before 11 o'clock on Independence Day.

Archbishop Riordan has been asked to send as many as possible of the children who have been attending the parochial schools. The Sunday Schools of the evangelical churches, the Jewish and Masonic organizations, have also been requested for help, and further publicity is to be given the invitation by having it announced at the meetings of the various labor unions.

With the exception of some of the band concerts, the entire program is to be given at the stadium, beginning at 11 o'clock. James G. Maguire will be the chief orator, though brief addresses will be heard from Mayor Taylor and from Jeremiah Deasy, chairman of the general committee. Rev. Charles Lathrop, rector of the Church of the Advent, has promised to deliver the invocation, and the entire literary and musical program will last about an hour and a half.

In the afternoon, while a concert is being given by the Park Band at the Stadium, augmented to fifty pieces for the occasion, the following athletic program will be run off:

One hundred-yard dash, handicap; 220-yard run, handicap; one-mile run, scratch; two-mile run, handicap; 100-yard dash, scratch, for enlisted men of the United States Army and Navy; 440-yard run, scratch, for enlisted men; 880-yard run, handicap; 120-yard hurdles, scratch; 220-yard hurdles, handicap; 440 yards, scratch, for students of the grammar schools; 880-yard relay race for students of the grammar schools; relay race, open, 880 yards, teams of four runners; relay race for enlisted men; high jump, scratch; broad jump, handicap; pole vault, scratch; shot put, handicap; bicycle races. Gold, silver and bronze medals will be given for first, second and third places, and handsome cups for winning teams in relay races. The events, with the exception of those for enlisted men and grammar school students, will be open to all registered amateurs in the Pacific Athletic Association.

It has been arranged to hold special band concerts in Union Square, Garfield Square and Washington Square.

The secretary of a periodical published not far from New York City, and noted for the literary flavor of its editorial pages, recently received a letter from a subscriber asking for the address of George Meredith. The secretary had a careful examination made of the long payroll of the company, but the search was in vain. A reply was, therefore, sent to the subscriber, couched in this language: "We are very sorry that we are unable to give you the address of George Meredith. But if you will write to Joe Meredith of our St. Louis office, perhaps you can ascertain it from him."—Success.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.

BY WILL J. FRENCH.

The expected indictment of two or three large corporations by the Federal grand jury again shows the truth of the assertion that those who profess the most concern for the "free and independent workman" are mercenary in their attitude. In their business relations, these corporations undoubtedly have broken the law repeatedly in order to discriminate in favor of combines and trusts. The average everyday business man has been utilized for his ability to pay rates, while his rich competitors have received the unlawful rebates that enable them to underbid and corner commodities. The clerk who testified on the stand that he had placed the "O K" on the rebate vouchers at the solicitation of a high official of the railroad corporation may lose his position, but his damaging testimony clearly shows a disrespect for the law on the part of many whose voices are loudly raised for "law and order" on all occasions.

If it were possible to dissect the transactions of some of these transportation companies and business corporations, it would be found that the law is not looked upon as a medium to protect society and to be obeyed. The financial element enters mainly into the dealings, and if the law stands in the way, then the fact is to be regretted—and overcome.

* * *

Speaking in favor of a bill to establish a Department of Labor in connection with the United States Government, Henry B. Martin, Secretary of the American Anti-Trust League, said: "Why is there a need for this fuller and fairer recognition of labor in the affairs of the government of the United States? I think the reason is clear and plain. It is because the whole prosperity and progress of the United States is dependent upon the freedom and justice and equity with which we treat the laboring masses and because of the resulting increase of prosperity which always follows. The fairer and juster and more liberal conditions of labor in the country, the greater is the prosperity and welfare of the nation. One of the most important reasons why labor should have this fuller recognition in our government is the fact that we need a more thorough and accurate knowledge by the government and the people as a whole, through the instrumentality of the government, of the condition of labor affairs in the country."

* * *

The campaign against tuberculosis warrants the support of every wage earner. Foremost in the firing line is the trade union. The agitation for shorter hours, sanitary conveniences, the abolition of the tenement house and sweat shop, and the advocacy of the healthful surroundings, redound to the betterment of humanity, not merely of those directly concerned.

The efforts to forestall the onward march of the distressing disease in Minneapolis has met with encouraging success. The death rate has been lowered from 1.16 per thousand in 1903 to .96 per thousand in 1908. Those who suffer most are the people unable to seek mountain air and rest and the best medical treatment. A movement in San Francisco to help the national anti-tuberculosis agitation should be aided. From the American Federation of Labor down to the smallest union, the organizations of wage-earners stand committed to battle for life. Two or three years ago a bill was introduced in the State Legislature to provide for a hospital among the pines of the Sierras, or in some similar health-giving section. To this institution it was proposed to send consumptives. In fighting the disease there are many difficulties to overcome. Some hospitals refuse to treat tuberculosis. Most of the country resorts refuse admittance as guests to those known to be suffering from lung trouble. The length of illness, the heavy expense, the lack

of opportunity for most to at once avail themselves of climatic advantages—combine to arouse the sympathy of all. It is a good fight the anti-tuberculosis people are waging, and it has the labor movements' active support and best wishes. The bill referred to was indorsed by the San Francisco Labor Council.

* * *

Several cotton mill managers in Mississippi are to make a test of the McDowell child labor law, which becomes effective on the first day of October. The stock reason is given—class legislation, and therefore unconstitutional. Wonder what the historians of ages to come will write about such efforts to continue the debasement of the life-blood of the land? It sometimes is discouraging to observe the trend of those who place their invested capital above all else, but we have the satisfaction of knowing that the unions will be accorded a bright page in history for their continuous efforts to aid the unfortunate children in their otherwise almost helpless struggle against the greed of man. The time we give, the money we expend, and the energy we display will return seven-fold.

BOSTON GLOBE SAYS FIVE-HOUR DAY.

The human race had made considerable progress since the cave man, and has not as yet ceased to move upward.

Two factors are necessary to produce wealth—labor and ability. Both are human agencies and must be treated differently from commodities or we fail to produce the wealth that is necessary for the comfort and perpetuation of the race. What was a luxury yesterday becomes a necessity today. Steam and electricity have annihilated space. Machinery has eliminated skill. Specialization is the order of the day. The hand loom has been superseded by the great cotton mill, the cobbler shop by the immense shoe factory. The needle is no longer hand work. But we have moved along in directions other than the mechanical. The school has kept pace with the machine.

Public spirited men and women have provided free lectures for the many, such as Cooper Institute in New York, the Ford House and Civic Service House in Boston. Such clubs as the City Club, where men in all walks of life assemble, are dotting the land, thus creating not only an educated, but a cultured people. These things create desires that must be satisfied. We learn to appreciate and want books and pictures, etc., and to love poetry and art; and we must have leisure to enjoy them.

Will human endeavor cease? Will the men and women of the future know less than their parents? Will we stop educating, or will we have more and better schools, improved machinery, and, if so, what are the benefits to be derived from all this by the human family?

Benjamin Franklin has been quoted as saying: "If all worked, six hours would be sufficient to provide for all our needs." If this were so in his day, how many hours ought to constitute a day's work now?

We reduced the hours of labor from fourteen to twelve, from twelve to ten, from ten to eight, and we shall move along these lines until:

Five days constitute a week's work.

Five hours a day's work.

Five dollars a day's pay.

There is no longer any need for doing the hours of toil of our forefathers; machinery has obviated this.—*Boston Globe*.

A movement is under way in Vancouver, British Columbia, for the organization of a Japanese servants' union.

When you purchase a hat, accept none that does not bear the union label, stitched under the sweat-band.

WHISKEY DRINKERS READ THIS.

The following story has been floating around through the press for a good many years. Just now, when a prohibition wave is sweeping over the country, it is interesting as an evidence of the divergent views of two men who were at one time very much in the public eye. But if it be true, as many have stated who claimed to know Bob Ingersoll, that he was a total abstainer; and knowing as we do that Bishop Potter became sponsor for a saloon in New York, but a few years ago, the story could have no basis in fact so far as these two eminent gentlemen were concerned. It is a beautiful word picture, however, and interesting because of that, if for no other reason:

"Some years ago Robert J. Ingersoll sent to a famous Kentuckian a jug of old whiskey and with it went the following note:

"I send you some of the most wonderful whiskey that ever drove a skeleton from the feast or painted landscapes on the brain of man. 'Tis the mingled soul of wheat and corn. In it you will find the sunshine and shadow that chase each other o'er billowy fields, the carol of the lark, the breath of June, the dead of night, the wealth of summer and autumn, rich content, all golden with imprisoned light. Drink it and you will hear the voices of men and maidens singing gaily the harvest home, mingled with the laughter of children. Drink it and you will feel within your brain the starried dawns and dreamy dusk of perfect days. For forty years this liquor joy has been within staves of oak longing to touch the lips of man."

"The jug and the note were seen by Bishop H. C. Potter of New York, who affixed the following postscript to the letter:

"I send you some of the most wonderful whiskey that ever brought a skeleton into the closet or painted scenes of lust and bloodshed in the brain of man. It is the ghost of wheat and corn crazed by the loss of their natural bodies. In it you will find transient sunshine, chased by a shadow as cold as an arctic midnight; in it the breath of June grows icy and the carol of the lark gives place to the foreboding of the raven. Drink it and your eyes shall behold strange women and your heart shall utter perverse things. Drink it and you have woe, sorrow, babbling, wounds without cause, and worse, orphan children mourning the loss of a father who yet lives. Drink it deep and long and serpents will pass in your ears, twine themselves about your body and seize you with their fangs, at last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder. For forty years this liquid death has been within the staves of oak as harmless there as purest water. I send it to you that you may put an enemy to your mouth and steal away your brains and yet I call myself your friend."

THISTLE CLUB PICNIC.

On the eve of their sailing around the world the athletes of the Atlantic fleet will have a splendid opportunity to prove their prowess at the annual gathering and games of the Scottish Thistle Club, to be held at Shell Mound Park, Berkeley, July 4. All the Scots in the vicinity of the bay will gather for the outing, for the dancing, for the old Scottish tunes squeezed harmoniously out of a bagpipe, and to see the old sports of Scotland engaged in by athletic men. Nearly forty athletic events have been provided for on the program of the day. Events in which amateurs alone may compete will be directed by the Pacific Athletic Association. Among the amateur events will be relay races for school and college teams, pole vault, two mile race, half mile race, 350 yard dash and football dripping race.

Eight hours constitutes a day's work for the wood carvers in New York City, for which they are paid \$5.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting
Held June 19, 1908.

Meeting called to order at 8:30 p. m., President Sweeney in the chair.

Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

CREDENTIALS.—Butchers, D. J. Murray, Fred Zimmerman, John Curren, Ed Powers. Delegates seated.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*Filed*.—From Shoe Clerks, extending thanks to President Sweeney for recent address on early closing. From Fresno Labor Council, acknowledging receipt of donation of \$50. From Samuel Gompers, expressing his regret at the death of J. J. O'Neill. From Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 2, Bay and River Steamboatmen, Machinists No. 68, Theatrical Stage Employes and Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216, acknowledging receipt of communication on union-made hats and pledging co-operation. From Senator Perkins and Congressman Smith, acknowledging receipt of report of committee on replies of Congressmen. From Leather Workers International, informing the Council that report of committee will be published in its next issue. From Bakers, No. 24, replying to communication on boycott on National Biscuit Company, stating that they had written to their International relative to same. *Referred to Executive Committee*.—From Retail Clerks, No. 432, giving names of union stores. From Metal Polishers, requesting permission to reduce the number of delegates. *Referred to LABOR CLARION*.—A ruling from President Gompers on the question of initiation fees in A. F. of L. unions. A communication was received from the Musicians' Union, requesting the approval of the Council to a proposed ordinance permitting their members to play engagements on the streets in vehicles. Moved that the Council indorse the proposed ordinance and that the Secretary be instructed to forward a copy of same to the Board of Supervisors and in the name of the Council request its passage.

REPORTS OF UNIONS.—Butchers—All members working; Chinese butchers have applied for admission into their union. Retail Clerks—Protest against the awarding of contracts for Labor Day uniforms to wholesalers; are informing unionists as to the standing of Triest & Co. Cooks—Business quiet; will prosecute the boycott on Clark's bakery; request unionists to ask for the working button of the provision trades. Waiters—Have changed watches of members, but the same wages prevail as before the fire; positively deny the report that they have reduced their scale. Machinists—Are expending efforts favoring home industry. Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Attendants—Business fair; Sutro Baths refused to sign new agreement; requests Council's advice. Drug Clerks—Business dull; members are agitating label on printed matter. Molders—Business dull; membership keeping up well. Electrical Workers—Business improving; will parade on Labor Day. Coopers—Business dull. Metal Polishers—Business quiet; Merrill & Co., not a strictly union concern. Pressmen, No. 24—Strike against Schmidt Litho Company being prosecuted; will not parade.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—*Special meeting of June 14, 1908.* The committee reported that it had met to consider the "We Don't Patronize" list, as published in the LABOR CLARION. 1st. The committee took up the boycott on the Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House and the Pacific Cloak and Suit House, and recommends that the Secretary make an effort to adjust this matter and that in the event of his failing that the Cloak Makers be advised to take steps to prosecute this boycott and unless they do so within one month from such notification, that it be removed from the list. 2d. The committee recommends that the boycott on Kulman, Salz & Co., of Benicia, be

stricken from the list; concurred in. 3d. The boycott on M. Hart & Co., by the Retail Clerks No. 432, was referred to the Clerks' union to find out whether or no they desired it continued. 4th. The boycott on McMahon, Keyer & Steigler Bros. was found by the committee to be on the road to adjustment. 5th. In the matter of Clark's Bakery, Moraghan Oyster Company and the Capital Restaurant, the committee instructed the secretary to communicate with the Joint Executive Board of the Cooks and Waiters and request them to take some action toward bringing these firms to the attention of unionists. 6th. The committee recommends that the list be changed relative to the boycott on the American Tobacco Company, that it read as follows: United Cigar Stores, M. A. Gunst Cigar Stores and the American Tobacco Company. 7th. The Shoe Clerks were instructed to pay as strict attention as possible to the Brockton Shoe Store and attempt an adjustment of same. 8th. The committee found in the case of the boycott on the Terminus barber shop that the barbers were doing all that they could to adjust the same, and the Secretary was instructed to communicate with the Bakers No. 24 and the Cracker Bakers, and advise them to take some action that would bring the matter of the National Biscuit Company more clearly to the attention of organized labor and its friends. 9th. The Stable Employes' representative was instructed to furnish the Secretary with a list of firms that had withdrawn their patronage from the Golden Gate Stables, and have same in the hands of the Secretary within two days. 10th. The committee reported further that it had summoned more unions to be present at the meeting of June 22, at which time the question of boycotts would again be considered.

Meeting of June 15, 1908. 1. On the question of the Bottle Caners for financial assistance the committee recommended that the Secretary be instructed to communicate with affiliated unions and request them to make one donation of not less than \$10 to assist this union, and that all donations be sent to the Secretary, to be distributed through the Executive Committee. 2d. The communication from the Musicians' Union requesting a boycott on the Sacred Heart Parish picnic was referred to a committee of three for investigation. 3d. The committee also heard a progressive report from Brother Sullivan, Business Agent of the Cemetery Employes. Reports of Committee concurred in.

Special Meeting of Executive Committee, June 19, 1908. On request of the Musicians for a boycott on the Sacred Heart Parish picnic, the sub-committee submitted a report of their investigation and the Executive Committee recommends that the sub-committee be instructed to again interview Rev. Father McQuaide, and that they summon a committee from the Musicians' Union, consisting of the business agent and Brother Peckham, to attend that conference, with a view to adjustment. Concurred in.

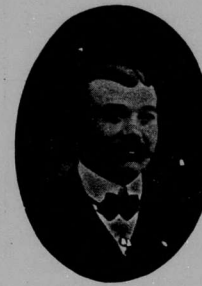
LABOR DAY COMMITTEE.—The committee submitted the following recommendations: 1. That the Council accept the silver loving cup donated by Mr. Katschinski of the Philadelphia Shoe Company for the union making the best appearance, and that the Secretary be instructed to thank him for the same. 2. That the Council accept the offer of Mr. E. R. Howell, manager of the Central Theatre, donating the use of the Naval Pavilion at Eighth and Market streets, free of charge, and that the secretary be instructed to thank him, and that the Council hold literary exercises in that place after the parade. 3. That lady members of unions be permitted to ride in carriages in the parade if they so desire. 4. That the Council donate a prize for the union making the best float display. 5. That a prize be donated for the union making the best display of their label. 6. That M. Casey be selected grand marshal of the parade, and J. J. Breslin as marshal of the miscellaneous division. Report of committee concurred in. The committee will meet again Tuesday, June 30.

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Imported and domestic Spring and Summer Suitings in all the latest styles.

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Eyes Examined FREE

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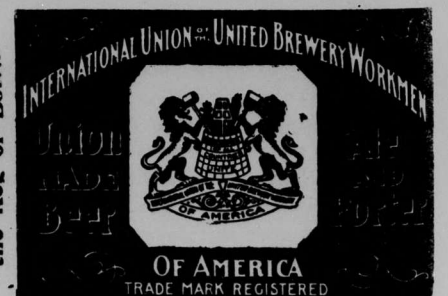
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2401 Fillmore Street, San Francisco.

WHEN YOU
DRINK BEER
See that this Label is on
the Keg or Bottle



Brother Siskron was granted a leave of absence until June 30.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.—Reported favorable on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.—The committee appointed to appear before the Fire Commissioners and solicit them to keep as much of their contract work as possible in the city, reported that thus far they had not been as successful as they had anticipated, and believed that the actions of the Police and Fire Commissioners in favoring outside concerns were not in line with promises made before election; matter will again be considered by Fire Commissioners.

NOMINATIONS.—The chair declared nominations in order for a member of the Executive Committee to succeed the late J. J. O'Neill. Delegate O'Fallon was placed in nomination and it was moved that nominations close, and secretary cast the ballot. The chair then declared Brother O'Fallon elected a member of the Executive Committee.

HALL ASSOCIATION.—Reported that agitation to keep unions from moving from the Council's halls had borne fruit, and requested delegates to again call this matter to the attention of their unions, as there were still some halls vacant in the building.

RECEIPTS.—Total receipts, \$138.00. Total expenses, \$100.00.

Adjourned at 10:40 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The revolution in the printing industry through the invention of the linotype having hardly been adjusted, now it is said a far more serious situation confronts the printer in the invention by Hans Knudson of Denmark of wireless transmission of power. He has proved by public demonstration the success of his long-distance wireless photography and has made the announcement that shortly he will publicly demonstrate his new wireless typesetting machine. He claims that he can set type on an ordinary linotype machine by wireless waves and that it will be possible for editors and reporters, and even foreign correspondents of newspapers to send their news straight to the printing presses throughout the country from the Marconi operator. Alas and alack! We'll all go a fishing!

The most encouraging sign of the times is the effort now being made in nearly all large cities to find out what printing really costs the printer, and the determination expressed to make a profit on all work produced. If this spirit continues, the present generation may even see a printer who can afford to own an automobile.

Thomas T. Williams, general manager of the New York *Evening Journal*, formerly manager of the San Francisco *Examiner*, has obtained a verdict of \$12,500 damages in the Supreme Court of New York against the Interborough Railway Company. Some two years ago, Mr. Williams, when alighting from a subway train at the Brooklyn bridge, slipped into the interstice between the platform and the car and was badly injured.

Newspapers printed in white ink on black paper is the latest idea advanced in order to overcome the increased cost of print paper. Old newspapers are not available in making print paper at present, but if the paper were black they would be, and it is estimated that less than a quarter as much wood pulp would be consumed.

Mrs. Joe Joseph, daughter of Mrs. R. K. Payne, died in Mill Valley on June 21st. The funeral services were held in the Marin County suburb at the mother's home on the 23d inst. Mrs. Payne, as a member of the Woman's Auxiliary, and Rod Payne, as a member of No. 21, have many friends in printing circles who will learn of the death with deep regret.

Don't forget the next meeting of the union, to be held on Sunday, June 28th, at Labor Temple

Hall, 316 Fourteenth street. The meeting hour has been changed to 1 o'clock. This was decided upon at the last meeting, and members should arrange their affairs accordingly and be present promptly at the time specified.

A printer with a little capital who desires to secure a paper (weekly) in a growing section of Solano County can secure particulars by applying to the Secretary-Treasurer, 787 Market street, room 123. Good reason is given for wishing to dispose of the property, and inasmuch as the paper has excellent advertising patronage, it is likely to prove an attractive proposition. The owner is not a practical printer.

"Dusty" Miller is in Dallas, Texas. For 413 days he has been riding on the wagon famed in history and song, and is emulating the record of E. P. Weston by trudging over the grassy glades of the Lone Star State. Mr. Miller sends his best regards to friends in San Francisco.

There is a letter at headquarters for A. L. Linn. Anyone knowing the gentleman's whereabouts will confer a favor by sending in his present address.

At the last meeting of the Allied Printing Trades Council the officers for the ensuing term were installed by Vice-President Wands, who performed his task in a graceful manner. It was decided to pay the Typographical Union \$10 a month for rent. While the offices always have been, and still are, combined, it was thought to be proper to contribute a fixed sum each month, inasmuch as the Council is represented in the rooms at 787 Market street.

The interest being manifested in the selection of a successor to Secretary French is commensurate with the importance of the position. Since last week C. B. Crawford, who was a prospective candidate has determined to drop out of the race. T. F. Evans desires to announce that he is not a candidate. L. F. Compton has concluded to enter the race, thus leaving three candidates in the field at the present time (Messrs. Compton, McKenna and Michelson). The constitution of the union provides that the election shall be held at the regular meeting of the union at which the resignation is accepted, which, if followed out strictly according to law, will cause the election to be held on Sunday, July 26, at the union meeting.

While attempting to cross in front of a Clement-street car, at Forty-eighth avenue and Ocean terrace, Tuesday afternoon, Ray A. Buzby, employed in the composing room of the *Call*, was ground to death beneath the wheels. He was instantly killed, and the car trucks had to be jacked up by firemen from Chemical Company No. 8 in order to get the body from beneath the wheels. Buzby had been talking with several companions at the adjacent street corner a short time before his death and on leaving them he attempted to hurry across the street in front of the car. As he reached the middle of the tracks the car struck him and passed over his body. E. A. Richards, motorman of the car which struck Buzby, was unable to apply the brakes until it was too late. While friends of the dead man think Buzby was acting strangely at times, it is believed his death was accidental. Buzby was well known among the newspaper printers, having worked in this city at different times for several years past. He was 38 years old and unmarried. His family live at Boone, Iowa.

FAIR OR UNFAIR. WHICH? SHEERIN'S LAUNDRY

was the first and only bundle work laundry that signed the schedule to employ union help when first presented last April and still employs them. Leave bundles at any of his several hundred branches located in barber shops and cigar stands in all parts of the city. Good union men boost Sheerin's Laundry. ***

Demand union-label cigars and tobacco.

MY FAMOUS UNION MADE
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9 and 11
Fourth St. Near
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SEE that the Barten-
der who waits on
you wears one of these
Buttons. The color for
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DO YOU KNOW

That ninety per cent of the successful men have become so through appearance?

It is a fact.

Nothing will add to one's appearance more than a well tailored suit.



Be my patron and you will never know the embarrassment of wearing an unfashionable or ill made suit.

M. WEINER, Union Tailor
3005-3007 SIXTEENTH STREET

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ARTISTIC VAUDEVILLE.

MARCEL'S BAS RELIEFS, Living Reproductions of the World's Famous Statuary; FRED BOND AND FREMONT BENTON in the laughable Farce, "Handkerchief No. 15;" ALF. GRANT AND ETHEL HOAG, in "The Merry-Go-Round;" LEIPZIG, the Royal Conjuror; GRAIS' PRODIGES, Remarkable Baboon Comedians, including Diavolo Looping the Loop; MIDGLEY AND CARLISLE; CLIFFORD AND BURKE; NEW ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES. Positively Last Week THE FADETTE OF BOSTON, Caroline B. Nichols, Conductor, entirely new program.

Evening Prices—10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays)
10, 25, 50c.

When making purchases of
advertisers mention the
Labor Clarion.

Fredericksburg
BEST
BOTTLE BEER.

SOLD BY
2,000 DEALERS WHY?

AMONG THE UNIONS.

The new rules of the board of labor will go into effect at the navy yard, Mare Island, July 1. Under existing rules, leading men in the various departments are rated and ordered to positions to direct and oversee departments, but under the new rule the position of leading man will be awarded after a competitive examination to be held once a year, in order to create an eligible list from which to fill vacancies as they may occur. Another feature of the new rules is that an apprentice who has attained the age of 18 and who shows sufficient knowledge of his work to warrant it will be advanced to helper, and after serving three years as such he can be made a regular mechanic at his chosen trade. This latter rule was established with the idea of inducing young men to remain with the Government and form part of a permanent force in the yard.

* * *

Machinists' Lodge No. 68 has declared against Asiatic laundries in their competition with white laundries operated under union rules, and voted to fine any member \$5 who shall be convicted of patronizing any Asiatic or Japanese laundry.

The lodge discussed at length the failure of the Fire Commissioners to award the contract for fire hydrants and other castings to local manufacturers, so that they could furnish employment for San Francisco mechanics. In resolutions setting forth that scarcely 25 per cent. of the men who depend upon the iron industries in this city are at present employed, the lodge protested against iron work of the city being given to outside firms, and asked the Fire Commissioners and all city departments whenever possible to assist in getting employment for the local wage earners by giving work to local firms.

* * *

At the last meeting of Golden West Lodge of Machinists' Apprentices the following were elected to fill vacancies: John Finn, Vice-President; William Owens, Inside Sentinel; John Walters and R. Tucker, Trustees, and John Finn, Delegate to the Iron Trades Council. The lodge decided to parade on Labor Day. One candidate was initiated and two members dropped from the roll. The union has decided to devote one hour each meeting night to educational matters. The subject for the next meeting will be "Steam."

* * *

The Garment Workers' Union of this city is advised from the headquarters of the United Garment Workers' Union in the East that an effort is being made at this time to consolidate that union with the Women's International Garment Workers' Union, 27,000 members, the Shirtwaist and Laundry Workers' Union, 34,000 members, and the Journeymen Tailors' National Union, with 22,000 members. The United Garment Workers' Union has a membership of 67,000, and if the amalgamation can be brought about it will constitute one association of 149,000 members. The local union has appointed Mary Johnson, Ellen Bullmann, Winefred Quelfeldt, Mary Fenton, Fanny Wheeler and Margaret Seaman a committee to make arrangements for the Labor Day parade.

* * *

Steam Fitters' Union No. 86 has made the following nominations for officers: For President, J. J. Reilly; Vice-President—James Daly and Thomas Riley; Recording Secretary, A. Beaver and E. Ellison; Treasurer, Charles A. Shay; Guide, A. Steinmetz; Guard, William O'Brien; Trustees, John Fenton and W. Brady; Auditor, Charles Stryker, Frank Ferlin and Louis Harris; Delegates to Labor Council, William Kelly, George Devlin and A. Beaver.

The election will be held June 30.

* * *

The following have been named as candidates to be voted for by the members of the Waitresses' Union at the election to be held June 30:

For President, Edith Reynolds; Vice-President,

Loretta Anderson; Financial Secretary-Treasurer, Louise Larue and Libby Justice; Recording Secretary, Maude Edwards and Ora Mathewson; Business Agent, Lulu Drake and Bertha Schafer; Trustees, Cora Schade, Sadie Ross, May Norton and Elizabeth Seymour; Guard, Bessie Blodgett.

The union has named as Delegates to the Joint Board Louise Larue, Edith Reynolds, May Norton, Cora Schade, Maude Edwards and Libby Justice; for representatives in the Labor Council, Louise Larue, Edith Reynolds, May Norton, Cora Schade, Bertha Schaffer and Lena Purling.

Miss Schade, for a number of terms the efficient Financial Secretary, was tendered the compliment of a nomination for another term in office, but on account of continued ill health she declined.

* * *

At a meeting of the Bartenders' Union it was decided to impose a fine of \$10 on any member who shall patronize any Japanese laundry. Secretary P. L. Hoff tendered his resignation, as he is going in business on his own account. It was reported that the saloon at Twenty-second and Mission streets is now fair to union labor. Twenty-six dollars was paid to sick members, three applications were received and one candidate initiated.

* * *

The Grocery Clerks at their last meeting decided to parade on Labor Day. The union has elected the following as officers for the ensuing term:

Charles L. Brown, President; A. H. Bierman and John Davidson, Vice-Presidents; George Cheeney, Secretary-Treasurer; W. R. Cammack, Recording Secretary; James Cormack, Guardian; P. E. Ritt-

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

Now located in its new class A, fire-proof building, Market Street, near Fourth. Both checking and savings business transacted.

Our armor-plate safe deposit vaults will afford perfect protection from fire and theft.

OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS FROM 5 TO 8 O'CLOCK TO RECEIVE DEPOSITS.

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When making purchases of advertisers mention the Labor Clarion.

5 DAYS

Until Wednesday, July first, when the Cars will run regularly to Parkside.

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The rent you pay, is all you pay to own a home—at Parkside.

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20 Montgomery Street

Take Cars to 19th Avenue and H Street or
Ingliside Cars and transfer to Parkside Cars.

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Parkside
Realty Co. of
San Francisco:
Please tell me how
I may obtain a home
at Parkside at less than
cost for rent.

Name

Address

ner, Guide; John Hanson, Outside Guard; W. R. Cammack, Delegate to Labor Council; James McCormick and W. R. Cammack, Delegates to Allied Provision Trades Council; George Cheeney, Charles Brown and W. R. Cammack, Delegates to Retail Clerks' Council.

* * *

The Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass and Silver Workers have elected the following officers for the ensuing term:

Joseph Carroll, President; William Muller, Vice-President (re-elected); J. L. Canepa, Recording Secretary; W. Meredith, Treasurer (re-elected); Thos. Brodie, Financial Secretary (re-elected); William Greenberg, William Miller and Richard Bourchie, Trustees; M. Driscoll, Delegate to Labor Council; H. Johnson, Guardian.

The union will install its officers in Veterans' Hall, July 1.

* * *

The Brewery Workers at their last meeting voted to parade on Labor Day. It was decided to procure uniforms and compete for some of the prizes that are to be offered by the committee.

* * *

The Coopers' Union in this city will, at the last meeting in the current month, vote on a proposition to do away with conventions and adopt the initiative and referendum system in conducting the affairs of the organization.

* * *

Bakers' Union No. 24 has made the following nominations for offices to be filled during the ensuing year:

President, Emmet B. Fritch; Vice-President, Karl Krieger; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, Theodore Lindquist, William Wright; Treasurer, Emil Eisold; Business Agents, William Schneider, Anton Wahl; Trustees, John Zipperle, Andrew Saunders, Charles Hames; Delegates to the Joint Executive Board, the Allied Provision Trades Council and the San Francisco Labor Council, Theodore Lindquist, William Schneider, William Wright, Richard Schwarting, Richard Winter, Andrew Saunders, Emmet B. Fritch, Karl Krieger, Ed. Quattlander, J. F. Williams, Arthur Rudolf; Sergeants-at-Arms, Robert Hoffmann, Wm. Busse.

* * *

Bookbinders' Union No. 31 has appointed T. P. Garrity, Emil Stumm, George Buell, John McCarthy, J. D. Kelly, Jefferson O'Connell, Joseph Collins and E. P. Barry a committee to arrange for a picnic by the union at Fairfax Park August 16. The union has been advised that during the last year there has been such a gain in the eight-hour movement that the assessment for carrying on the fight until all binderies are brought under the eight hour rule has been reduced from 5 to 3 per cent.

* * *

An amendment to a city ordinance, having for its purpose the permitting of members of the Musicians' Union to play in advertising wagons in the public streets, was presented by a committee from the Labor Council to the Supervisors Monday. It was referred to the Committee on Police.

* * *

A dispatch received at Boiler Makers' headquarters from the East conveys the information that at the session of the international body of the Brotherhood of Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America Monday, J. A. Franklin of Pittsburg, Kan., the First Vice-President, was elected International President, vice George F. Dunn, who at the last moment withdrew from the contest for the office. Louis Weyand of Cleveland, Ohio, Second Vice-President, was defeated for First Vice-President, to which position he aspired. Edward Grant of Sparks, Nevada, Third Vice-President, who was an aspirant for a Vice-Presidency, was defeated by J. Owens of Oakland. Both Dunn and Weyand are well known to the labor people of this city, as they were here several times in the past twelve months, endeavoring to settle the troubles among the boiler makers.

"WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home.

Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House and Pacific Cloak and Suit House, Market street, between Taylor and Jones.

Bekin Van and Storage Company.

National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.

Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company

Butterick patterns and publications.

M. Hart, furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore street.

Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal

Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk street.

McMahon, Keyer & Steigler Bros., 1711 O'Farrell and Van Ness avenue and Ellis street, tailors.

A. T. Becraft, carriage manufacturer, Twenty-third and Bartlett streets.

Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness avenue.

Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend street.

American Tobacco Company.

McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Company, Golden Gate avenue and Gough street.

Brockton Shoe Company, 1025 Fillmore street.

Guadalupe Dairy.

Terminus Barber Shop, J. F. Brown, proprietor, 16 Market street.

Golden Gate Stables, 806 Buchanan.

Moraghan Oyster Company.

United Cigar Stores.

M. A. Gunst Cigar Stores.

Nell—He doesn't know anything about the little niceties of paying attention to a girl. Belle—Why, I saw him tying your shoestring. Nell—Yes; but he tied it in a double knot so it couldn't come untied again.—*Philadelphia Record.*

"Young man," said the pompous individual, "I did not always have this carriage. When I first started in life I had to walk." "You were lucky," chuckled the youth, "when I first started in life I couldn't walk."—*The Catholic News.*

When you purchase a hat, accept none that does not bear the union label, stitched under the sweat-band.

Meet Me Face to Face



TOM DILLON

San Francisco's
Leading Hatter

712 Market Street
Opposite Call Bldg.

UNION MADE HATS
\$2.50 and Up

Can't Bust 'Em

UNION MADE
OVERALLS

Argonaut Shirts

FRANK BROS.

THE BIG
UNION STORE

1344-1354 Fillmore St.
Near Ellis



IMPORTANT! TO WORKINGMEN

Owing to the fact that there has been a reduction in cotton materials, denims, canvas, etc., we are now in a position to quote special prices on overalls, jumpers and all other garments of a like nature. The same high quality of workmanship is maintained.

SOLD HIS PRINCIPLES.**Fate of a Strike Breaker Who Put Gold Above Manhood.**

In a recent issue of the *Iron Molders' Journal* is an account of the suicide of Joseph La Fleur, known as "Gunpowder Joe," whose body was found in the canal at Dayton, Ohio, a short time ago. Le Fleur had a national reputation as a strike breaker in the iron molding industry and in times of industrial disturbances drew \$8 and \$10 a day and was the first man called upon by anti-union employers.

Commenting on Le Fleur's terrible ending, the *Journal* says: "For many years he was to be found where molders were on strike plying his profession and selling his manhood for the few extra dollars offered. Shunned by his former friends, his only associates became those who, like himself, sought to secure an easier livelihood by following the Hessians' calling. The larger wages secured under these conditions were squandered in living the life of the mercenary, and the excitement of the strike, the life behind the stockade, replaced the home with its comforts and the respect of his neighbors.

"When old age began to make its inroads and the life he had led began to tell upon his vitality, no friends except those of the cup stood by to assist him. He gave up friends, gave up family and gave up manhood for a few paltry dollars to be buried at last in the potters' field.

"There is another side of the picture well worth looking at. This unfortunate was known to the foundrymen wherever there had been a prominent strike during the past decade. He was one of those whose services were considered of great value when the foundrymen had entered into a struggle with the union molders. Time and again have they paid his fare from one part of the country to the other and given him higher wages than the molders had struck for. He became a most valuable man to them, and his services were in frequent demand, and yet when the end came so little did they respect him that his body was allowed to go to a pauper's grave.

"At the time of his death he was plying his profession as a strike breaker, yet his very associates paid no attention to his remains. No one came to see that the body was properly laid at rest, no token of respect or of friendship was laid upon the rough pine coffin, no shop collection was taken up for his widow; evidently no one cared. He had shaped his life by disregarding the interests of his fellow men, he had sold his principles to the highest bidder, and, while his services may have been valuable to the foundrymen, for the man his employers had no respect.

"What did he gain?"

Orpheum.

The program at the Orpheum for the week beginning this Sunday matinee will be exceptionally attractive. Marcel's Bas Reliefs will be the headline novelty. Mr. Fred Bond, Miss Fremont Benton and their company will present "Handkerchief No. 15," one of the most amusing one-act comedies on the stage. Alf Grant and Ethel Hoag will renew their acquaintance with us in a complete novelty, styled "A Merry-Go-Round." Leipzig, the marvelous European conjurer, will make his first appearance in this city. Next week will be the last of Grais' remarkable baboon comedians, Midgley and Carlisle and Clifford and Burke. The Fadettes of Boston will conclude their engagement with this program. During the week they will present several complete changes of program. A series of new and interesting motion pictures will terminate the performance.

FIVE ORGANIZERS WANTED.

We want five more organizers for the Commoners of America, a fraternal beneficial organization. Our men are making good money among the working people of this city. A liberal proposition and easy work is offered to those acquainted with union men. Call 207 Monadnock Building.

FAIR DAIRIES.

The Milkers' Union, No. 8861, announces that the following dairies are conforming to the regulations of the union respecting hours and wages and also use the label of the Milkers' Union:

Central Milk Company, Twenty-first and Folsom streets.

J. A. Christen & Sons, 1427 Valencia street.

Charles Dias, Wayland and Hamilton streets.

Mrs. T. Emhoff, Portland Dairy, 325 Hanover street.

John Finnegan, Morning Star Dairy, 140 Ney street.

Nick Hansen, California Dairy, 617 Amazon avenue.

People's Creamery, Throld & Wing, 3776 Twenty-fourth street.

C. M. Johnson, 1278 Hampshire street.

New Boss Dairy, Jos. Kensel, Six Mile House.

Green Valley Dairy, John Linnehan, 703 Vienna street.

Mt. Hamilton Dairy, Frank Marty, 901 Silver avenue.

Mission Creamery, John Moran, 2817 Mission street.

People's Dairy, Martin Johnson, San Bruno road.

A fac simile of the label appears in the advertising columns of the *LABOR CLARION*.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR UNIONS.

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters every Friday at 7 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock, at headquarters, Headquarters' telephone, Market 2853.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Stuart.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bakers (Cracker)—No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, at 925 Golden Gate ave; headquarters, room 408.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 990 McAllister. P. L. Hoff, Secy.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqrs., 51 Stuart.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet Tuesdays, 1180 Kentucky.

Boiler Makers' No. 25—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom.

Boothblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, 1520 Stockton.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 260 Noe.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Broom Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 2025 Howard street.

Box Makers and Sawyers, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Bent's Hall, 22d and Folsom.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Boat Builders—1st and 3d Thursdays, St. Helen Hall, 15th and Market.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters, 1517a Golden Gate ave., meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, 1638 Eddy.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—D. J. Grace, 33 Bright street, Station L.

Cloth Casket Workers—Meet 2d Mondays, Polito Hall, 16th and Dolores.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Commercial Telegraphers—A. W. Copp, Secy., 1684 West Seventh St., Oakland.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 922 O'Farrell—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters.

Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Electrical Workers, No. 587—Meet Mondays. Headquarters, Grove and Franklin Streets.

Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 14th and Church; Headquarters, 6 Bluxome.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesday.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday, 9 p. m., Advance Hall, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, McNamara Hall, 14th, bet. Church and Sanchez.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 20th and Guerrero.

Janitors—Meet 1st Sunday, 3d Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Machinists No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—J. Raymond Hooper, Secy., 842 Fulton.

Machine Hands—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 228 Oak.

Mailers—Labor Bureau Ass'n Hall, 677 McAllister 4th Monday.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet every Wednesday, 417 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Painters, No. 986—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Woodman's Hall, 17th bet. Mission and Valencia.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sunday, 441 Broadway.

Post Office Clerks—Meet last Fridays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Steuart.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 186 Erie.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 186 Erie.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 417 Haight.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Construction Workers—Meet every Thursday, 1133 Mission.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Monday, 91 Steuart.

Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 114 Dwight street.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

Ship Painters, No. 986—Headquarters, 924 Natoma.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesday and 2d Sunday, 316 14th.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Church and Market, Union Hall.

Tanners—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant—Meet Thursdays.

Telephone Operators—Headquarters Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, Rooms 122, 123, 124, Investors Building, Fourth and Market.

Will J. French, Secy. Meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 1675 Market.

Undertakers' Asst's—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce avenue.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave., bet. Octavia and Laguna.

Web Pressmen—4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

LIST OF UNION OFFICES



ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

*Linotype machines.
†Monotype machines.
‡Simplex machines.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
(164) Antique Printing Co., 55 Second.
(79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
(1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
(172) Automatic Printing Company, 410 Sacramento
(38) Baldwin-Rooney Printing Co., 166-168 Valencia.
(186) Ballard Art Co., 711 Sansome.
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co., 212 Leavenworth.
(16) Bartow, J. S., 906 Harrison.
(82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
(73) *Belcher & Phillips, 1617 Mission.
(6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.
(139) Blen, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian), 643 Stevenson.
(89) Boehme & McCreedy, 513 1/2 Octavia.
(93) Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(156) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern avenue.
(93) Brown & Power, 418 Sansome.
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co., 391 Jessie, at Fifth.
(4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
(175) Budd Printer, 758 Howard.
(8) *Bulletin, The, 767 Market.
(10) *Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and Commercial.
(11) *Call, The, Third and Market.
(71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.
(90) †Carlisle & Co., 1130 Mission.
(30) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
(97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
(9) Cooper, F. J., Adv. Agcy, Brady & W. Mission.
(40) *Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
(142) *Crockett, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
(25) *Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
(160) Davis, H. C., 2712 Mission.
(157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.
(12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
(179) Donaldson, C. G., 330 Jackson.
(46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
(54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
(62) Eureka Press, Inc., 245 Minna.
(42) *Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.
(178) Falst, Charles G., 1437 O'Farrell.
(185) Fetter & Oster, 320 McAllister.
(53) Foster & Ten Bosch, 57-59 Clementina.
(101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.
(180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.
(121) *German Demokrat, 51 Third.
(75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.
(56) *Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
(14) Goldwin & Slyter, 184-186 Erie.
(122) Guedet Printing Co., 131 Falcon Avenue.
(127) *Halle & Scott, 68 Fremont.
(36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.
(20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.
(158) †Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
(19) *Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
(182) International Press, 568 Capp.
(150) *International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
(66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
(98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.
(124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
(176) Kohlberg-Cassina Co., 967 Golden Gate Ave.
(21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
(111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.
(67) Lane & Stapleton, 347 Clay.
(50) Latham & Swallow, 510 Clay.
(141) *La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
(57) *Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
(118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
(108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
(45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
(44) Lynch, James T., 130 Van Ness Avenue.
(102) Mackey & McMahon, 1731 Mission.
(174) Marshall Press, 32 Grove.
(23) Majestic Press, 434 Octavia.
(135) Mayer Printing Co., 29 Henry.
(22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
(58) Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
(24) Morris, H. C. Co., 537 Front.
(159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
(55) McNeill Bros., 788 McAllister.
(91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
(65) *Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
(115) *Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) *Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(43) Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.
(86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
(144) Organized Labor, 212 Leavenworth.
(59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
(70) *Phillips & Van Orden, 1617 Mission.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(168) Polyglot Press, 732 Broadway.
(60) *Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
(109) Primo Press, 67 First.
(143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
(64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.
(1) *Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
(26) *Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
(151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.
(83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
(30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.
(145) †San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.
(84) †San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
(125) *Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
(13) *Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Clay.
(152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
(31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
(28) *Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.
(88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
(63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.

- (149) Terry Printing Co., 3410 Nineteenth, at Mission.
(187) Town Talk, 88 First.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
(85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
(33) *Van Cott & Alexander, 88 First.
(35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
(161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
(34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
(112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.
(142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
(56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
(100) Kitchin, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
(130) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.
(169) Mayle & Osterloh, 292 Gough.
(115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
(47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
(28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(132) Thumblor & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
(85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
(133) Webster, Fred., 1250 Hayes.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
(31) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 365 McAllister.
(36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
(30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
(29) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
(28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 557 Clay.
(44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.

MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 787 Market street, Room 122. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary T. P. Garrity may be addressed as above.

UNION PATTERNS.

Owing to the fact that many patterns on the market are the product of non-union labor, the most notorious of which are the Butterick productions, the following list of patterns, all of which are the product of union labor, is published for the benefit of all women's auxiliaries and wives of union men who appreciate the importance of their position as buyers for the household, and who support the principles of unionism by the purchase of union-made goods in all lines on which the label may be obtained:

- McCall's.
Economy.
Home Pattern Co.
Paris Modes.
Pictorial Review.
Independent Peerless.
Union Dime.

The Usual Way.

First County Councilor—Here's a fine looking street.

Second Ditto—You're right there. What's best to be done with it?

"Let's have it dug up for a sewer."

"But wouldn't it be proper to pave it first?"

"Of course; I supposed you understood that. Then, after it is paved and a sewer put in, we'll have it repaved."

"All in readiness to be dug up again for the gas-pipe. I see you understand the principles of municipal economy. And after we have had it repaved for the second time, then what?"

"Well, then it will be in order for widening. There's nothing I admire so much as system in the care and improvement of our roadways."—*London Exchange.*

Thief (acquitted of stealing a watch, to his advocate)—"I thank you, sir, from the bottom of my heart. I have no money to pay you; but here is the watch; take it; it is the best I can do for you, and I may have another job for you soon."—*Fliegende Blätter.*

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, 526 California street. For the half year ending June 30, 1908, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1908. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1908.

GEORGE TOURNY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, 101 Montgomery street, corner Sutter street. For the half year ending June 30, 1908, a dividend has been declared at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on all deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1908. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1908.

WM. A. BOSTON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, 42 Montgomery Street, corner Sutter Street. For the half year ending June 30th, 1908, a dividend has been declared on all deposits in the Savings Department of this bank at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, payable on and after Wednesday, July 1st, 1908. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1st, 1908.

B. G. TOGNAZZI, Manager.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE MISSION SAVINGS BANK, 2631 Mission Street, between 22nd and 23rd. For the half year ending June 30, 1908, interest will be paid on all deposits, free of taxes, at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, payable on and after July 1, 1908. Interest not drawn will be added to the principal.

DEWITT C. TREAT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK, 785 Market Street, near Fourth. For the half year ending June 30, 1908, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all Savings Deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1908. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1908.

W. E. PALMER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS UNION, N. W. corner California and Montgomery Streets. For the half year ending June 30th, 1908, a dividend has been declared at the rates per annum of four and one-quarter (4 1/4) per cent on term deposits and four (4) per cent on ordinary deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Wednesday, July 1st, 1908. Depositors are entitled to draw their dividends at any time during the succeeding half year. A dividend not drawn will be added to the deposit account, become a part thereof and earn dividend from July 1st.

LOVELL WHITE, Cashier.

Why We Are Busy

The reasons why we are busy when so many other tailors are doing nothing are several.

We employ none but Union Tailors. We make garments in faultless style. We have the newest designs in cloth. We use the best trimmings. We buy goods direct from the mills. We save you \$10.00 on every suit

Let us make your next suit and we will surprise and please you.



The Union Label in Every Garment

The Scotch Plaid Tailors

340 KEARNY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO
1054 WASHINGTON STREET, OAKLAND

ADDITIONAL INITIATION FEES.

Practice of Charging Another Fee On Transfer Declared Illegal.

Recently the San Francisco Labor Council addressed a communication to the American Federation of Labor, requesting information regarding the right of a local union to charge an applicant for membership who desired to join by transfer from another local of the same craft, an additional initiation fee. Secretary Morrison, under date of June 9, 1908, in a letter to the Council, says:

"In regard to the complaint that members of a trade union when they leave one locality and seek work in another are charged an additional initiation fee when they join a union of the same craft, or calling, desire to say that if that is done that it is in violation of the decision made by President Gompers some years ago. He decided that members of a union affiliated directly with the American Federation of Labor should be received into a local union of a similar craft or calling without being compelled to pay a new initiation fee. In other words, their travelling card should be accepted just as if they were a member of an international organization. He also recommended that the travelling card of any local union directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor should be accepted in lieu of initiation fee, but where it was of a different craft or calling that it was not compulsory that they should do so, but that if they refused to do that they should at least arrange for a smaller initiation fee and recommended that it be half the regular fee."

A Washington man tells of a dinner he once had at a farmhouse in Virginia, on which occasion the *piece de resistance* was a particularly tough chicken. Among the others at the table were the farmer's two young sons. These, as well as the Washingtonians, were struggling unsuccessfully to make some impression on their respective portions of the aged fowl, when the youngest boy turned to his companion and observed, sotto voce: "Tom, somehow I kinder wish old Dick hadn't a-died; don't you?"—Ex.

The Bachelor and the Benedick were wending homeward their weary way. "Ah, you lucky married man!" sighed the Bachelor. "Think of having a hearthstone, a real home, a waiting welcome! Look—there is a light in the window for you." "Gee! So there is!" muttered the Benedick. "Well, there's only one way out of that. Let's go back to the club."—Ex.

Caddie (to golfer who has been lifting the turf all the way round the course)—"You'll be a stranger in these parts, I suppose?" Golfer—"Well, not exactly a stranger. I was born here, and all my folks are buried hereabouts." Caddie (as the golfer lifts another piece of turf with his driver)—"I doot you'll no' get deep enought with your driver; you'd better tak' your iron."—*Tid-Bits*.

Hostess—"Why didn't you bring Captain Splasher with you?" Captain Bolton—"Duty, Mrs. Clutterbuck. We couldn't both get away, so we tossed up for it." Hostess—"And you won?" Captain Bolton—"No—"I lost."—*New York Press*.

"What part am I to take?" said Chappie. "You are to be the heroine's father," replied the stage manager. "What does he do?" "He dies ten years before the curtain rises on the first act."—Ex.

Guest—"I see you have counted up my bill wrongly; fourteen marks, instead of thirteen." Waiter—"Well, I thought perhaps you might be superstitious."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter*.

Fair Customer—"Is this color fast and really genuine?" Gallant Shop Assistant—"As genuine as the roses on your cheeks, madam." Fair Customer—"H'm!—er—show me something else!"—*Punch*.

AGENTS FOR W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

AGENTS FOR W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

THE ONLY UNION SHOE STORE IN SAN FRANCISCO

THE UNION STORE B. KATSCHINSKI THE UNION STORE

PHILADELPHIA SHOE COMPANY
1549 FILLMORE ST., Near Geary"The Greatest Shoe House of the West"Union Stamped Dress Shoes
\$2.50 to \$5.50Union Stamped Working Shoes
\$2.00 to \$3.50

There are some stores that make a half-hearted attempt to carry UNION STAMPED SHOES.

Deep down in their hearts they do not approve of Unionism.

We are just the opposite, and our past record proves just

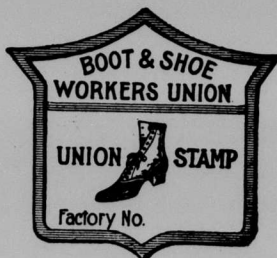
where we stand. Not only do we carry the largest stock of Union-Stamped Shoes of any store in the country, but we are THE ONLY STORE DISPLAYING THE UNION STORE CARD. The UNION LABEL in our shoes, and the UNION SIGN in our windows is a notice to UNION MEN of our attitude and the honest qualities of our shoes.

We have Union Stamped Shoes for every need—special styles for teamsters, brewery-workmen, butchers, molders, and other shoes suitable for wear at any work that you may be engaged in.

We also carry a complete line of Union-Stamped Dress Shoes—in all leathers—all the newest shapes—all the newest styles—and our prices, like our shoes, are honest.

REMEMBER THIS WHEN YOU BUY YOUR NEXT PAIR OF SHOES.

"WE WERE THE STORE THAT FIRST INTRODUCED UNION-STAMPED SHOES IN CALIFORNIA."

Union Members, Be Consistent
Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET.

BOSTON, MASS.